

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1237

Recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 4, 2008

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. LEE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HARE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BACA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. REYES, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Ms. BERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as

a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future.

Whereas news of the end of slavery did not reach frontier areas of the United States, and in particular the Southwestern States, for more than 2 years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, and months after the conclusion of the Civil War;

Whereas on June 19, 1865, Union soldiers led by Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, with news that the Civil War had ended and that the enslaved were free;

Whereas African-Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest celebrated June 19, commonly known as Juneteenth Independence Day, as the anniversary of their emancipation;

Whereas African-Americans from the Southwest continue the tradition of Juneteenth Independence Day as inspiration and encouragement for future generations;

Whereas for more than 135 years, Juneteenth Independence Day celebrations have been held to honor African-American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures;

Whereas although Juneteenth Independence Day is beginning to be recognized as a national, and even global, event, the history behind the celebration should not be forgotten; and

Whereas the faith and strength of character demonstrated by former slaves remains an example for all people of the United States, regardless of background, religion, or race: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That—

2 (1) the House of Representatives recognizes the
3 historical significance of Juneteenth Independence
4 Day to the Nation;

5 (2) the House of Representatives supports the
6 continued celebration of Juneteenth Independence
7 Day to provide an opportunity for the people of the
8 United States to learn more about the past and to
9 better understand the experiences that have shaped
10 the Nation; and

11 (3) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
12 tives that—

13 (A) history should be regarded as a means
14 for understanding the past and more effectively
15 facing the challenges of the future; and

16 (B) the celebration of the end of slavery is
17 an important and enriching part of the history
18 and heritage of the United States.

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